NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1894.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE ARCH

THE MEMORIAL TO DEAD SOLDIERS.

NOW MUCH OF THE \$250,000 WAS MISUSED?

WHAT AN EXAMINATION OF THE RECORDS OF THE ARCH COMMISSION SHOWS-NO MINUTE MISSING AND NUMEROUS IRREGULAR-

NECESSARY COLUMNS, FOR SIMPLE GRANITE POSTS AND AND CHAINS.

(Copyright: 1894: By The Tribune Association.) Standing near the principal entrance to Prospect Park is the Memorial Arch which the city of Brooklyn has erected in honor of the soldiers and sailors who perished in the Civil War. It is not a work in which people of that city familiar with the manner of its construction can feel erection will ever be made known is an open question; but so far as can now be ascertained

it is a history of blunders, irregularities, mis-

management and scandal.

To begin with, the arch is not properly situ-As it stands, it has no relation to anyelse, and it is almost impossible to obtain isfactory view of it from a distance. There are two or three sites close by on which it might have been appropriately placed. One of these is the spot covered by the fountain near the centre of the Park Plaza. If erected there, the arch would have borne substantially the same relation to the principal street leading to the Park (Flatbush-ave.) that the Arc de Tri- thus omphe in Paris bears to the grand avenue leading to the Bois de Boulogne. To make use of this site it would have been necessary to remove the fountain; assuredly not an undertaking of a magnitude to appall a commission of publicspirited and competent men.

In default of this, another fit site was at the entrance of the Park Itself, to which the arch would have formed an appropriate gateway. Here, if it could not have been seen to the best advantage by persons approaching the Park, it would at least have been brought close to the people, and would have been an object of study and interest to thousands of men, women and children who enter the Park at this point.

Still another site which might have been used to advantage is at the point where the Eastern Boulevard enters the Plaza. There is a great eal of driving along this Boulevard, and the arch would have presented a commanding appearance to any one coming down the hill past the recessor. In its present situation the arch seen from this place of vantage looks squatty and undignified.

But the commission in charge of the work and the architect refused to listen to the advice repeatedly and urgently given, and decided to rear the arch on one side of the Plaza, nearly in front of the Park entrance, and at some dis tance from it. There, as has was said, it bsolutely out of relation with its sur pundings. The primary idea in an arch is that peomay pass through it, but this arch leads no whither. Although standing in a large open plaza, it is really in an out-of-the-way place The location of the arch was the initial mis-

When the plan for a soldiers and sailors' monument was first talked of in Brooklyn, it be raised by private subscription. It was soon found, however, that this would be impossible, and it was decided to ask the Legislature to authorize the city to spend the necessary amount. A law was passed in 1888 providing for an expenditure of \$100,000 for this purpose, the money to be raised by taxation. A commis in was constituted to take charge of the work consisting of the Mayor, the president of the Board of Aldermen and the chairman of the Memorial Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic. The official composition of the commission remained unchanged until the present year, when the Park Commissioner was added to it. But with the changes in the intumbents of the several offices named, the personnel of the commission has been repeatedly Altered. Until the present year, however, the her cerats have been in complete control of the Work. While the erection of the arch was in progress the members of the commission were Mayors Chapin and Boody, John McCarty and Micha ! J. Coffey, presidents of the Board of Aldera ; and Thomas B. Rutan, James D. Bell nael J. Cummings, representing the

Grand my. Before he work was begun, in August, 1889, those in ested came to the conclusion that \$100,000 would by no mans be sufficient, and by a law passed in May of that year the sum was increased by \$150,000, it being provided that bonds to that amount should be issued by the city. The Legislature was again appealed to in 1891, and a further bond issue of \$100,000 was ordered.

The arch was so far advanced toward com pletion that the dedication ceremonies took place on October 12, 1892, and up to that \$350,000 had been laid out upon it. This expenditure, it should be added here, included the erection of two granite columns at the Park entrance, which, by some stretch of imagination on the part of the commissioners and architect. were considered to be "adjuncts" of the arch. In point of fact, they are not adjuncts of the arch in any proper meaning of the word, and have scarcely more connection with it than if they stood at the other end of the park or had

been placed on the Concourse at Coney Island. NO MINUTE-BOOK FOR FIVE YEARS.

The records of the Memorial Arch Commission were kept by Daniel B. Phillips, who was the private secretary of Mayors Chapin and Boody, and who acted as secretary of the commission, They are a curious and interesting study. On their face there is ample evidence of the unbusinesslike methods pursued by officials who were engaged in spending \$350,000 of the people's money. The commission began its work in 1888; but it was not until five years later that a minute-book was provided! Surely that is not the way in which business, public or private, ruary 23, 1893, the secretary was authorized to procure one book for this purpose, at a cost not to exceed \$1. During the intervening five years the minutes were, presumably, kept on slips of paper, from which it is supposed they were finally transcribed in the book. Whether any changes were made in them cannot now be dis-

A little study of the minute-book, however, will show that the record 's far from complete. Various important papers are mentioned-papers hat form a necessary part of the records-but no trace of them is to be found. In at least one case there is no mention of the awarding of a contract which apparently was authorized at a eeting held on the date on which the contract

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BAD WORK IN BROOKLYN. CHINA'S OVERTURES REFUSED

New-York

JAPAN SAID TO REGARD HER PROPOSALS OF PEACE AS INADEQUATE.

SIGNIFICANT DISCLOSURES REGARDING A DENIAL IN LONDON THAT CHINA HAD OPENED NEGOTIATIONS-THE AGENTS OF THE POWERS

> London, Oct. 13.-The Central News is informed that Japan has rejected as inadequate China's proposals of peace. The report was that China had offered to acknowledge Corea's independence

and pay a war indemnity in case hostilities should be suspended forthwith. Sir Halliday Macarthey, Secretary of the Chinese Legation in London, declares that there is not an atom of truth in the rumor that China has begun negotiations with Japan for a peaceable settlement of the war. Sir Halliday also says that any such proposals as the Chinese Government is represented to have made "are not within sight, and

are, in fact, a long, long way off. The Japanese Legation here has received no information tending to confirm the rumored peace negotiations on the part of China, and little credence is given to the report in London.

A dispatch from Tien-Tsin to the Central News reports that Weng, the favorite tutor of the Emperor and president of the Board of Pevenue, travelling incognito, recently visited Tienand several other places, acting as a spy on behalf of the Emperor. Upon his return to the capital Weng visited Li Hung Chang, who was greatly surprised to see him. These visits by a person so close to the Emperor are generally looked upon as accounting for the recent summoning of many officials to present themselves before the Emperor, and great changes are looked for in many departments.

It is rumored that the Admiralty intends to

charter a number of passenger steamers in Eastern waters to be used as refuges for Euro-peans at the Chinese treaty ports in case of

emergency.

The Board of Trade has published the Naval Court's finding in the case of the sinking of the Chinese transport Kow-Shing by the Japanese cruiser Naniwa-Kan. No new facts are related. The firing on the Kow-Shing is described

thus:

About 1 o'clock the Naniwa-Kan listinged a torpedo at the Kow-Shing. This not striking the transport, the cruiser fired a broadside of five heaty guns, and continued firing heavy and machine guns until the transport sank, about an hour later. Captain Galsworthy, Chief Officer Tampile and Quartermaster Evangelists are the only members of the transport's crew known to have been saved. The conduct of the officers and crew ways satisfactory, and no blame attaches to them. No effort on their part would have availed to avert the disn their part would have availed to avert the dis-

Paris, Oct. 13 .- "Le Journal" to-day publishes a statement to the effect that the agents of the various Powers will soon hold a conference in Peking with a view to securing the appointment of a board of mediation to arbitrate the trouble between China and Japan.

THE CZAR'S MALADY NOT INCURABLE ASSURANCES RECEIVED BY THE POPE THAT THE RECENT REPORTS HAVE BEEN MUCH

London, Oct. 13 .- "The Chronicle" prints a dispatch from Rome saying that the Pope has received assurances from the Russian Minister to the Vatican, that the reports of the critical condition of the Czar's health are greatly exaggerated, and that the malady from which he suffers. while serious, is not incurable.

AMBASCADOR BAYARD ARRIVES.

HE WILL STAY IN THIS COUNTRY ONLY A MONTH NOTHING TO SAY ABOUT POLITICS.

Thomas F. Bayard, United States Ambassador in the Court of St. James's, arrived here yesterday on the American Line steamship Paris. Mr. Bayarti said that he returned to this country for % short visit only, and his coming had no saltical significance whatever. When asked his opinion in regard to the political situation in New-York, Mr. Bayard

"I have never had the presumption to pretend to understand New-York State politics."

In regard to the Tammany Hall momination for Mayor, Mr. Bayard said that he thought that Mr. Straus was a most estimable man. Further than to succeed Mr. Bayard as Ambassador to Engana and Mr. Bayard was to succeed Mr. Higgin as a United Stater Scattor from Delaware, Mr. Bayard denounced as a falsehood. Mr. Bayard left here last night for Washington, and will return to London some time in November.

SUING FOR LANDS WORTH \$1,000,000.

Council Bluffs, Iowa, Oct. 13.-Two hundred civil suits will be filed next week by the heirs of Joh Irwin to recover 15,000 acres of land in Western Iowa, valued at \$1,000,000. In the early fifties John Irwin, an active, vigorous non from Ohio, with foresight as to the possibilities of the West, came into Iowa, and began extering land on military bounty warrants. He gathered up a mass of patents, securing the title to many acres, and then settled back into a life of mental inactivity as far as his rights to the property was concerned. Broken in mind, he seems to have paid little or Broken in mind, he seems to have paid little or no attention to business, and in the course of time those thousands of acrts slipped from him, being sold for taxes. From these tax deeds other transfers were made, and owners settled upon the farms, and improvemently and increased valuations have gone on, and by the demented and eccentric old man made in voluntary relinquishment of his tille or othervise, but simply let it sleep. There are about 15,00 acres involved, smbracing some of the choicext land in lowa, scattered along from Missouri to Minnesota. Ir win died several months ago. His hers have got his papers arranged so that the suits can be begun at once.

Stoux City, Iowa, Oct. 13.-The earth near the town of Horneck, twenty miles from this city, is burning, and an area of 220 acres is covered with six inches to six feet of ashes. Five years ago this land was the bed of a swamp It has since been drained, part of it has been under cultivation, while the rest has been used for hay land. The fire was first seen in June, and heavy rains since then have failed to extinguish it. At times the fire appears to have gone out, but an investigation shows it to be burning be-neath the surface. At other times the fire gives great clouds of smoke. An area of about 2,000 acres is threatened.

EX-SENATOR PALMER ILL. Detroit, Mich., Oct. 43.-Ex-Senator Thomas W. Palmer, president of the World's Columbian Columbian mission, is lying seriously ill at his home here He has been sick for several days, but news of it only became public last evening. He is said to be suffering from nervous prostration, attacks from which he has had quite frequently of late. His physician says there is no immediate prospect of an unfavorable turn.

RELIEF WORK AMONG FIRE SUFFERERS. Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 12.-Governor Peck said vesterday that with the exhaustion of the present fire relief fund and supplies the work of relief by the State will cease. "All those who were known to have lost by the fires," said the Gover-nor, "were aided. It was never intended that others should receive aid, nor was it intended that the State should enter into an arrangement for taking care of the sufferers for an indefinite time."

TO BUILD A PYTHIAN SANITARIUM.

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 13.—The committee ap-pointed to select a location and build the National Pythian Sanitarium, at Hot Springs, met here yesterday. A sub-committee was appointed to draft articles of incorporation. The incorporators will be the members of the committee now in session. The committee left here last night for Hot Springs to select the site. This grand jurisdiction has raised the sum of \$30,000 necessary to secure the sanitarium. It will cost \$250,000.

OFFICIAL BLACKMAILERS INDICTED.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 13.-The Grand Jury re-R. W. Latshaw, and two against Justice W. H. before the Grand Jury showed that Latshaw as-sessed wholesale fines against keepers of disorderly houses, and appropriated the funds, to the amount of \$10,000. Browne was guilty of a like offence. The indicted men are prominent Democrats. SHOT BY AN UNKNOWN ASSAILANT.

JOSEPH BORP, A POOR IRON MOULDER WHO LIES AT DEATH'S DOOR, CANNOT TELL WHO GAVE HIM HIS WOUND.

There was a mysterious shooting affray at Monroe and Market sts. yesterday afternoon, which will undoubtedly prove a murder. The victim is a poor, unfortunate iron moulder, who rays he here three days ago, from Providence, R. I. He describes himself as Joseph Borp, thirty years old. He says he does not know who sho him, and the police of the Madison-st. station have not yet found out They have three men locked up as witnesses. Harry Campbell, a bridge builder, twenty-six years old, of No. 19 bridge builder, twenty-six years old, of Ac. 12
Hamilton-st.; Frank Davis, a wood carver,
twenty-four years old, of Halliday-st., Jersey
City, and John Butler, a moulder, twenty-five
years old, of No. 28 Hamilton-st. The men say
they know nothing about the case, but the police believe that they know more than they are They were arrested after they wounded man into Dr. Kerr's to 74 Market-st. Borp was rehad carried the wounded man drug store, at No. 74 Market-st.

drug store, at No. 74 Market-st. Borp was removed to Gouverneur Hospital, where the doctors say that his death is expected hourly.

The story told by Borp at the hospital is that he was shot in front of a barroom at No. 45 Monroe-st., in the course of a fight, by an unknown man. While walking aimlessly around shortly after noon yesterday, he said he dropped into the barroom mentioned to get a drink. He had several drinks with some men who were in the place. A quarrel followed. All went out on place. A quarrel followed. All went out on sidewalk. Then, according to Borp, one of men drew a revolver and almed it at him, sprang at the man, grabbed his wrist and wed it down, just as it was discharged. the felt a sharp pain in the abdomen. Then the men, who are locked up as witnesses, assisted him to the drug store. Borp describes the mar who shot him as being about thirty years old, with a smooth face and dark, sandy hair.

JUMPED FROM POUGHKEEPSIE BRIDGE.

NIGHT AND LEAPS OFF WITHOUT INJURY.

Poughkeepsie, Oct. 13 (Special).—Captain Montague Martin leaped from the lower span of the Poughkeepsie Bridge, at 6:29 o'clock to-night, in the presence of Duncan C. Ross and Herbert and rge Polhemus. Martin was formerly of the 14th Bengal Lancers, of the English Army, He ame to this city Friday night to accomplish the feat, but before he started to carry out his plan he was arrested for disorderly conduct, and Cischarged by Recorder Morschauser this morning with a warning to get our of town. Martin was one of the party of unfortunate English Army men who came to grief at Madison Square Garden a few months ago. He says that thirteen men who came to grief at Madison Square Garden a few months ago. He says that thirteen months ago he jumped from the Alexander Bridge, ninety-five feet high, in India. Ten days ago his friends made up a purse of \$500 that he could outdo Steve Brodle by jumping from the Poughkeepsie Bridge. Disregarding the Recorder's warning, Martin

and Ross were driven in a cab to the river, where Herbert and George Polhemus had a beat in waiting to take them to the pier nearest to the east shore. Martin climbed up the iron lattice work to the lowest girder, which is about 136 feet from the water. The night was dark and his dark form was not seen until he was and his dark form was not seen until he was nearly to the water's edge. He struck square on his feet, went under, and soon his cries were heard of "Boat, boat, boat! Hurry up." He was pulled into the boat, rowed ashore and taken to the hotel, seemingly none the worse for his perilous jump, except a slight pain in his stomach and a bruise on each knee.

ALL THREE MASTS WENT BY THE BOARD.

SCHOONER V. R. WOODSIDE INTO PORT-APPEALS FOR HELP DISREGARDED BY AN UNKNOWN VESSEL

The tea steamer I'ing Suey arrived here late Fri day night with the dismasted schooner V. R. We side in tow. The Ping Suey left Yokohama on July 20, Amoy on August 21 and Gibraltar on September 28. She brought no news regarding the Corean war On October 2 and 10 the steamer encountered a eighty miles southeast of Sandy Hook, she signted

waving it to attract the attention of the steamer. Woodside was a three-masted schooner, hallthe recent hurricane, which swept up the coast on Tuesday, and on Wednesday morning all three masts, one after the other, went by the board. The after the Woodside had lost her masts a steamer with black and red funnel passed her, going so close that passengers on the steamer's deck could be seen looking at the helpless schooner through glasses. steamer that they desired assistance, but no

nai the steamer that they desired assistance, but no attention was paid to them and the steamer passed by, leaving the men on the rolling decks of the dismasted vessel to their fate.

The rescue of the Woodside and her crew is the second act of sea charity and mercy which the Ping Suey performed on her trip to this port. When she was in the Indian Ocean, passing by the island of Gafor, she signted the German steamer Erdinger ashore on the coast of that Island. The Erdinger had been there eighteen days, and her passengers and crew were living ashore, where they had established a camp. The Erdinger was from Australia to Hamburg and London. She had a large corgo aboard, in which was a great deal of silver which had been landed on the Island. The captain and crew of the Erlinger did not want to leave the scene of the wreck, but wanted a vessel sent to take them and the cargo to some port where the cargo

A BANKER SUED FOR \$500,000.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 13.-Mrs. Phoebe E. Linton, wife of Colonel Linton, a banker of considerable preminence in Brighton, England, and a daughter of Major Findlay, of Ohio, is plaintiff in filed in the District Court for the modest sum of \$300,000 against John Whittaker Cooper, a London banker, and member of the firm of Brown, Jensen & Co., a firm of prominence of Brighton. Shortly after Mrs. Linton entered into a matrimonial al-Hance, a large slice of the Linton-Findlay combined Hance, a large slice of the Linton-Findlay combined wealth was invested in Omaha property, and another part was left with the London bankers. As time rolled on the Lintons and the bankers fellout, and suits have followed in rapid succession. In the case filed yesterday the plaintiff avers that the defendants filed a \$10,000 mortrage on forty-seven acres of land, west of Hanscom Park, in this city, which she had placed in their hands for safe keeping, without her knowledge and consent, and that afterward foreclosure proceedings were brought, all of which impaired her reputation in the amount asked for.

AMERICAN PASSPORTS NO PROTECTION.

Boston, Oct. 13.-The Armenians of Boston are onsiderably exercised by a cable dispatch, eived yesterday from an Armenian merchant in Beirut, stating that the thirty-seven Armenian residents of Boston, Providence and New-York, who recently salled from the latter port, were immediately imprisoned in Beirut upon arrival. Ten of them were sent, heavily manacled, to Adana.

The Armenians claim that their American pass-The Armetians claim that their American pass-ports are no protection against these outrages, and when appeal is made to the Sultan, no notice is taken of them. They further claim that the Sultan does not view with favor the assumption of American citizenship by Armenians, and when they do, they at once become objects of suspicion, and, upon return to Armenia, are either imprisoned upon some trivial charge, or subjected to various outrages and continual molestation. The imprison-ment of these Armenians, some of whom are American citizens, will be brought to the attention of the Secretary of State.

A CHINAMAN ASKS PROTECTION.

Kansas C-ty, Mo., Oct. 13.-Young Seung, the protection against the wrath of his countrymen. who were recently fined \$25 each for playing fan-tan. He says that Chin Pon, a slayer for the High Binders, has been imported from Philadelphia to do away with him. The frightened Chinaman says Chin Pon will inveigle him into a fight, and either strangle him with a silk cord or stab him to death.

A BROADSIDE FROM REED. READY TO STEAL VOTES AGAIN THE NEWS OF EUROPE.

THE DEMOCRACY HARD HIT.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME TO THE EX-SPEAKER AT COOPER UNION.

HE SAYS THAT THE DEMOCRATS HAVE HAD A CHANCE TO SHOW THEIR INCOMPETENCY AND NOW IS THE TIME TO GET RID OF THEM-

CAN SUCCESS-COLONEL BAX-OVERFLOW MEETING.

The Republican coals which have been glowing brightly for the last few weeks were fanned to a white heat last evening when crowds of ardent this hall famous for its political gatherings for years back, must stand this meeting of last night. In many respects it was extraordinary, and in all respects it was Republican. There was



The great throng had come to testify to its loyalty to the party, and to see and hear one of its favorite sons; to listen to his keen sarcasm, smile at his delicate thrusts and applaud his vigorous declarations of Republican

But it did more than that. It showed with the liveliest interest, the cherriest humor and the most sympathetic intelligence its devotion to Republicanism, its appreciation of Democratic farce, and its careful understanding of the questions of the

Thomas B. Reed was the chief speaker whom the people had gathered to hear. They applauded him with great vigor when he appeared on the platform, and so did they greet warmly every well-known Republican who appeared before At the mention of every man who had served his party well, the audience broke into a hand-clapping and shouting of approval. There were cheers for Levi P. Morton, for Colonel William L. Strong, and for all the names on the State and local tickets. Once, when Mr. Reed mentioned the name of Mr. Blaine, a wild cheering rang out that reminded one of 1884. Womenand there were many of them in the great crowd, which filled every seat, packed the aisles, swelled close and hard against the platform, spread into the alcoves and corridors, and far out in the hallways-applanded with the men, waved their handkerchiefs, and even cheered

A DENSE THRONG OF EAGER PEOPLE. The crowd was so dense that it was impossible to push a way up or down an aisle. In the corridors it was no easier to move about. There The Woodside was a introduced by the was no need of policemen, and Inspector there was no need of policemen, and Inspector williams had no opportunity to make one of

steering gear of the schooner was broken at the same time and she was a helpless wreck. The first mate was bruised by being knocked about on the or the audience applauding, there was an overrolling, wave-heaten decks, and one man was injured flow meeting for the hundreds who were unable by the falling spars, but not seriously. Two hours | even to force their way into the corridors in the hopes of catching there the penetrating voice of Mr. Reed.

It was when William Brookfield Introduced Mr. Reed that the applause swelled to its fullest. There was a sudden ery, then the mingling of clapping hands, pounding sticks and unmbrellas and stirring cheers. When his face, round, smiling and almost youthful in appearance, arose before them from the gathering on the platform, among whom were many of those on the list of offices, the people lifted their voices higher. They cheered on and on until the band struck up to overtop the noise, but its feeble strains were lost beyond a narrow circle.

Then when Mr. Reed began the closest atter tion followed his serious thoughts. His droll references to Democrats, his biting sarcasm, delivered with that peculiar dryness of his voice; his clear statements of facts and his powerful way of bitting hard, led his hearers again and again to interruptions, but they were interruptions of loud applause.

MR. BROOKFIELD WARMLY WELCOMED George W. Stephens opened the meeting amid a lively hand-clapping, and introduced William Brookfield, who, after a hearty reception, spoke

Ladies and Gentlemen: Your greeting is so cor-dial that it awakens within me the desire to do something pleasant for you, and therefore I will not inflict upon you a speech. There is some reason for this sudden outburst of generosity. When the chalirman of our con-There is some reason for this sudden outlearst of generosity. When the chalirman of our committee invited me to be present in my efficial capacity, he told me that it would be a great meeting, and added: "We must have you to speak."

Two weeks ago, at the magnificent meeting in this hall, we introduced to you the brilliant young State leader from Chemung. (Applause.) Now it has been decided to introduce to you tenfant the foremost Republican leader of the Nation (applause,). Now therefore, without further ceremony, and in the quickest possible time. I will introduce to you Mr. Reed, but before his appearance i will ask you to listen to the secretary while he is reading a partial list of the vice-precidents and secretaries, and then the resolutions which will be submitted for your approval.

Mr. Brookfield called for the reading of the list

Mr. Brookfield called for the reading of the list of officers by John R. Van Wormer, as follows;

Among the other officers of the meeting were:
Vice-presidents — Chauncey M. Depew, Cornelius
Vanderbilt, James A. Hanchard, Leonard W. Sweet,
J. W. Jacobus, George J. Scabury, Fred G. Neidringhaus, John F. Baker, A. J. Cammeyer, Charles
H. Patrick, John A. Cockerlil, Henry R. DeMilt,
Charles N. Taintor, W. F. Wakeman, C. C. Shayne,
J. Seaver Page, Fred H. Betts, John Yard, Fosfer
Coates, George W. Turner, John H. Gunner, Hiram
Merritt, Charles A. Peabody, Jr. Edward F. Brown,
Henry Grasse, Henry L. Stoddard, Cornelius N.
Bliss, John Sabine Smith, Ellis H. Roberts, Isaac H.
Bromley, Julien T. Davies, Mahlon Chance, Marvelle W. Cooper, Henry E. Howland, Robert N. Kenyon, Eugene D. Hawkins, Sherikan Shook, Carence
W. Meade, James S. Sherman, Charles S. Smith,
James T. Van Rensselaer, William H. Arnoux,
Charles H. T. Coills, L. E. Chittenden, Charles F.
Bruder, Horace Russell, Stephen B., French, Benjamin F. Tracy, J. Edgar Buil, J. K. Cilley, Washington E. Connor, Ellhu Root, H. O. Armour, Brayton
Ives, W. H. T. Hughes, R. C. Shannon, M. C. D.
Borden, Samuel Thomas, Horace Porter, A. L. Mertlam, Hugh N. Camp, J. Adams Bishop, C. H. Treat,
Mortimer C. Addoms, Charles T. Homer,
James R. Sheffield, John I. Davenport, Augustus G. Paine, Theron G. Strons,
William M. Evarts, D. O. Mills, Henry Geason,
J. Edgar Leayeraft, J. Murray Mitchell, Archer V.
Pancoast, Charles Zoller, Steward L. Woodford,
Henry L. Burnet, A. B. Wetmore, Henry E. Tremain, L. L. Van Allen, Samuel G. French, Bradley
L. Eaton, Dwight A. Lawrence, Edward Mitchell, Among the other officers of the meeting were:

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TAMMANY ELECTION CRIMINALS IN CHARGE ONCE MORE.

WITH BRAZEN EFFRONTERY THE WIGWAM OF-FICIALS APPOINT AS ELECTION INSPECTORS TWO MEN WHO PLEADED GUILTY TO CHARGES OF BALLOT FRAUD AND WERE FINED-WILL HONEST CITIZENS

TOLERATE SUCH AN AFFRONT?

The Tammany bosses and workers will be at

their old tricks at the coming election, trying to defeat the will of the people by means of fraudulent votes. They have already apparently forgotten the warning which was given to them early in the year, when a number of the election officials who were implicated in the frauds last fall were indicted, and were convicted and sent to prison or were let off with fines when they among the meetings which have been held in pleaded guilty. It was ascertained yesterday that the police already had found evidence of fraudulent registration from some of the cheap lodging-houses in the Bowery, where there has been illegal colonization in past years. It is plainthat the Tammany workers are intending to make use of some of those same houses this fall. They have even had the audacity to cause the appointment of two Tammany inspectors of election, in one of the worst election districts of the city. who pleaded guilty and were fined with other election officers early in the year.

Charles Gross and Gustave Heyman are the two Tammany inspectors of election serving in the Second Election District of the IIId Assembly District, in the heart of the lodging-house part of the city. They served in the same capacity at the election last fall, and later they were indicted for official neglect of duty, calculated to increase the Tammany vote in the district. In the Court of Oyer and Terminer they pleaded guilty, and each of them was sentenced by Judge Barrett to pay a fine of \$100. It may be interesting to know how men who had confessed their own guilt could be made to pass muster again as men of "good character," and be appointed to preside at the ballot box so soon. The law, under which the Police Commissioners appoint the election officers reads;

All persons so appointed inspectors of election, poll clerks or bailot clerks for i be citizens of the United States, and of the State of New-York, of good character, and able to read, write and speak the English language understandingly, qualified voters of said city, and not candidates for any office to be voted for by the electors of the election district for which they shall be appointed.

HOW THE MEN WERE APPOINTED.

The Tammany lists of men to be appointed as election officers were received by the Police Commissioners from the Tammany Executive Committee, of which Commissioner Martin is the chairman, and the committee received the names from the Assembly district leaders. State Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, better known to his friends and associates as "Dry Dollar" Sullivan, is the Tammany boss in the IIId Assembly District. Most of the names of the men on the Tammany list in that district came to him from lection district captains. When the Police Commissioners received the lists they sent them to General Rodenbough, Chief of the Bureau of Elections, who caused his clerks to make out beparate blanks, one for each name on the lists. separate blanks, one for each name on the lists. The blanks were sent to the captains of police for "character reports" In the course of time Captain Cortright, at the Eldridge-st. police station, received the blanks for most of the men who were to be appointed as election officers in the HId Assembly District. Two of the blanks had on them the names and addresses of Gross and Heyman. They were given to Policeman C. R. Young, who was directed to go out and get the information indicated in a printed participation at the top of each blank. The paragraph directs "strict inquiry to be made of reliable parties in regard to the character" of the person named on the blank. When the policeman had made his "strict inquiry" and had returned the blanks, When the policeman hi "strict inquiry" and had returned the blank ed out, one of them read in part as follows:

Name, Charles Gross; residence, No. 33 Bowery character, good; age, thirty; occupation, ierk, by he employed in National, State or City Government? If so, what departmen. No. Remarks: Investigated by C. R. Young, Eleventh Precinct, in the case of Gustave Heyman, living at No. "good" and the occupation was "mant of syrups." There were no "remarks."

When all of the blanks were returned to Police Headquarters, General Rodenbough's clerk-checked off the names on the lists and the elec-tion officers were appointed by the Commission ers, and every Tammany inspector of election id a certificate of good character.

NO VISIBLE MEANS OF SUPPORT. No. 33 Bowery is the Pacify Hotel, a cheap lodging-house for men. Gross could not be found there by a Tribune reporter last evening, but other persons in the place said that Gross lived there and was an inspector of election. He had been inspector of election for several years, they said, and was a Tammany man. There seemed to be a mystery connected with his recuthey said, and was a Tammany man. There seemed to be a mystery connected with his regular employment, as his presence at the "hotel" was uncertain, and ne was believed to work mostly "on the outside." His acquaintances knew that he had been in some trouble on account of the election last fall, and had been fined.

Heyman was found at the old frame building No. 102 Canal-st., at the door of which was a sign announcing furnished rooms to let. He said, with a look of triumph, that he was a duly qualwith a look of triumph, that he was a duly quali-fied inspector of election, but he refused to talk about his fine and his plea of guilty.

Police Captain Cortright was shocked when he Police Captain Cortright was shocked when he heard that Gross and Heyman had been reported as men of good character by one of his policemen after they had pleaded guilty and had been fined. He said such character reports never would have been forwarded from his station if he had suspected anything of the kind, and he declared that he would call Policeman Young to account for making such reports. "DRY DOLLAR" SULLIVAN OUT OF SIGHT.

"The Hon." "Dry Dollar' Sullivan was not at his liquor store in the Bowery last evening. One of his lieutenants said he had sent dispatch from some distant place, saying that he could not meet a man at the store according he could not meet a man at the store according to a previous appointment. The lieutenant de-clared that the Senator probably had not brought his active mind to bear upon the appointment of Gross and Heyman, even if he was aware of the existence of the two men. He called other lieu-tenants who knew the two inspectors of election and were ready to declare that they were men of good character and "all right Tammany men." They explained that Gross and Heyman had only made a little mistake—really, they had not intended to do anything wrong. There were more ballots in the box than there were vein the district last fall, the lieutenant said, in the district last fall, the lieutenant said, and it was necessary to burn up some of the ballots to make the count straight. The law said that it was the duty of the inspectors to put all of the ballots back in the box, and then let a man turn his back to the box and draw out the ballots which must be destroyed, but the inspectors chose to select the ballots for destruction as they were spread out on the table. Did they select any Tammany ballots for the fire? Well, hardly, but they did not know they were violating the law. It was just a little mistake, and when they were indicted they pleaded gullty in order to escape going to prison, like some of the inspectors who stood trial. They got off with fines and were able to serve as inspectors with fines and were able to serve as inspector

again tals year.

Perhaps the Police Commissioners, when they are informed as to the kind of "good character". borne by the two Tammany inspectors, may call somebody to account. The polking-place in which Gross and Heyman registered the names of voters last Tuesday is the barber shop at No. 61 Bowery, within a stone's throw of a number of the lodging-houses where there has been suspected colonization of voters this fall.

Polke, Superintendent Byrnes said yesterday

Pocted colonization of voters this fall.

Police Superintendent Byrnes said yesterday that he had plans to prevent illegal voting in the city this fall, which he would not make public until the police had acted. He was not going to let the men engaged in the work of preparing for election frauds know what was coming, he said, because he wanted to catch them at their work.

A CASHIER FATALLY WOUNDS HIMSELF. York, Penn., Oct. 13.-Jesse V. Gelsey, cashler of the Drovers and Mechanics' National of this city, shot himself twice in the left side this morning. His wound will prove fatal. Ill-health is attributed as the cause.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

PREDICTIONS THAT LORD ROSEBERY WILL SOON GO TO THE COUNTRY.

MR. REDMOND'S ROTUNDA SPEECH-REFORMS PEG

POSED BY MR. CHAMBERLAIN-INDIVIDUALITY AT A DISCOUNT-THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC-

STATE AID TO WORKINGMEN-DR. HOLMES-DEATH OF EARL GRAY.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.] (Copyright: 1894: By The Tribune Association.)

London, Oct. 13.-Again there are rumors of dissolution in the air, which are emphasized by undoubted activity at the headquarters of the Liberal organization in London. Mr. Schnadhorst's place is now occupied by Mr. Hudson, who this week has been actively employed with the Ministerial whips. Some point is given to this gossip by Mr. Shaw-Lefevre's intimation that an election cannot be long deferred, and I is prophecy may be fulfilled within twelve months. It is not improbable that if the groups cannot agree about precedence when the next session begins, the election may take place within six instead of twelve months.

Mr. John Redmond's Rotunda speech will no be without effect upon the demand for an appeal to the constituencies. Though his party only number nine, they count for half the Ministerial majority in a division, and Mr. Redmond's views on this subject are by no means limited to his own group of Nationalist members. The squabbles of the Anti-Parnellites are increasing the popularity of Mr. John Redmond, so that the next election may considerably increase his following, especially if there be less Clerical interference than on the last occasion, which seems highly probable. Such a rousing speech as Mr. Redmond's is calculated to give Parnellism s fresh impulse. In another respect his deliverance is greatly disturbing the Radical party. The blunt frankness with which he declared that Home Rule never yet has been squarely submitted to the constituencies, and his consequent justification of the Lords for their rejection of it proved extremely disconcerting. Most of the Irish advocates of Home Rule recognized the justice of his view that the interposition of a ponement of the Irish programme. On this side of St. George's Channel there does not seem much prospect of Home Rule being made more acceptable, as Mr. Redmond supposes, by a general election. Even if the Liberals be returned to power, they would, now that Mr. Gladstone is out of the way, give no pledges on the

Mr. Chamberlain's Birmingham address is another element disturbing the peace of the Government. His programme of social reforms is all in the direction of practical politics. Some of his items are likely to be distinctly popular, the Government may contemplate in the same direction. It is by no means likely that all of his programme will be acceptable to the right wing of the Unionist party. It is hardly probable that Lord Salisbury indorsed such a sweeping list before it was made public. But if he has not done so, it will certainly not be the first occasion on which Mr. Chamberlain has influenced his leader's policy.

The chief biot on Mr. Chamberlain's programme is characteristic of all modern schools of politics. The old Liberal party discouraged State assistance. To-day all parties. Conservative as well as Radical, discourage individuality. State assistance, or State intervention, turns up in nearly every item of Mr. Chamberlain's proposals. Robust politicians like Cobden and Bright, would have scouted such

coddling. The liquor question, with which Mr. Chamberlain obens, is a matter of increasing importance since Mr. Gladstone delivered what was virtually a coup de grace to the Veto party. That section ruined their case by obstinately refusing compensation to the liquor interest. The views of Mr. Gladstone and M:. Chamberlain and the unreasonable treatment. All other proposals sketched by Mr. Chamberlain are more or less familiar, excepting his very ambitious scheme of affording State aid to artisans for purchase of their houses. This application of the principles men is ingenious, but will be regarded in many quarters as highly debatable. its justification, in Mr. Chamberlain's eyes, is the fact that workmen lend the Government, through savings banks, £80,000,000 sterling a year, at 21/2 per cent, and, therefore, it is allowable that they should borrow again at 3 per cent. But artificial creation of house owners in London, and of peasant proprietors in Ireland, are not necessarily parallel subjects. The peasant farmer, or allotment holder, presents a much more permanent form of settlement, with greater prospects of repaying

fluctuations of trade and changes of locality. The outburst of sympathy exhibited by Great Britain upon the death of Dr. Holmes, and the excellent taste which is displayed, cannot fail to be highly appreciated by American citizens. The feeling has not been limited to a single class, whether political or literary. Dr. Holmes's writings are so widely read and cheap editions are so largely distributed that his name has become as popular in every English household as the most generally known authors of English birth. The Autocrat had more readers even than Lowell, Irving, or Motley. He appealed to every class. His chasteness of style was an example to every writer of Queen's English, and the man's gentleness, charity, and ever-ready sympathy secured him as many admirers on this side of the Atlantic as on yours.

whose occupation is liable to disturbance with

A death quite another type, though also of a popular man, is announced this week. I allude to Sir John Astley. He was the nearest approach to Squire Western of all living public men. He also proved a frightful example of too great love for sport. Sir John Astley inherited large estates. He married a rich wife. He won £30,000 in one single year, and, to use his own language, he died stone broke. Yet amidst all these fluctuations of fortune, his recently published book shows what thorough enjoyment he had of life.

The death of Earl Grey has removed one of the ablest but most cantankerous of public men. The present generation knows him only as a critic who continued to live in order to pour cold water upon modern Radicalism, and chiefly upon Mr. Gladstone. Nevertheless, though Mr. Gladstone was no friend of his, and never his colleague, he was deeply moved on hearing of Earl Grey's death; possibly because Earl Grey was one of the few public men of his own early times, and his passing away closely followed the departure of one whom he greatly admired. Dr.

Negotiations between England and France respecting outstanding disputes in Africa are reported to be slowly proceeding. No result is expected until Baron de Courcel reaches London and Lord Dufferin returns to Paris. Many French politicians are endeavoring to make Egypt the basis of all other settlements.

Holmes.

The last week has witnessed a remarkable declaration, which looks like a return to reason on the part of one at least amongst the respon sible Paris newspapers. The "Debats" see encede that England cannot evacuate Eg